

BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS



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*A Manufacturing and Commercial
Community Built Around
an Historic Shrine*



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CONVENTION BUREAU
BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1928

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Boston Chamber of Commerce

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To Our Guests:

A WELCOME that has gathered warmth for 300 years

With confidence in a glorious future; secure in the memories of an equally glorious past, Boston bids you welcome! If you desire to visit the many places in Boston where history was made, you are welcome. If you are interested in the manufacturing, merchandising and civic life of today, you are doubly welcome, for it is only in building for the future that Boston will retain its position as one of the foremost cities of the United States.

The civic personality on which Boston prides itself began in September, 1630, when John Winthrop led a party of colonists across the Charles River to a site discovered by William Blaxton, where the existence of good water made a settlement possible. This new settlement was given the name of Boston in honor of the ancient English city where many of the colonists had lived, and where the Rev. John Cotton had preached. There were years of famine, Indian risings, sickness and struggles against nature; but the settlement grew.

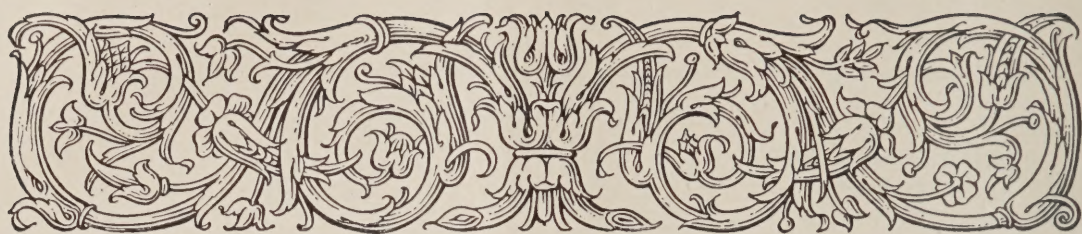
In revolutionary days Boston, by its fiery patriotism, won the title---"The Cradle of American Liberty." That little flame of liberty kindled by the colonists never has been suffered to die out. It burns as clearly today as it did on that fateful April morning more than 150 years ago. High courage, friendliness and a desire to build well on the memories of the past animate the Boston of today.

It is in this spirit that Boston's Chamber of Commerce welcomes you. This handbook is only a reminder of the intentions that lie behind our desire to serve. It is the sincere wish on the part of every member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that your visit here shall be memorable, not only in recognition of what has gone before, but in anticipation of the pleasant and profitable days to come.

Andrew J. Peters

Andrew J. Peters

President



The Real Boston

A Manufacturing and Commercial Community Built Around an Historic Shrine

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce welcomes you to the home city of every American. Our historic landmarks, every spot reminiscent of our country's birth and early struggles—all belong to you. Your city—Boston!

And Boston welcomes you, not alone to the memories of the past, but to the busy commercial and civic life of today. Boston is great today! New England is great! The sparse settlements of the colonists have become centers of manufacturing activity. Townships have become great cities. The smoke of camp fires has been replaced by the smoke of ten thousand industrial chimneys, where hundreds of thousands of busy workers help to produce articles demanded by every country in the world.

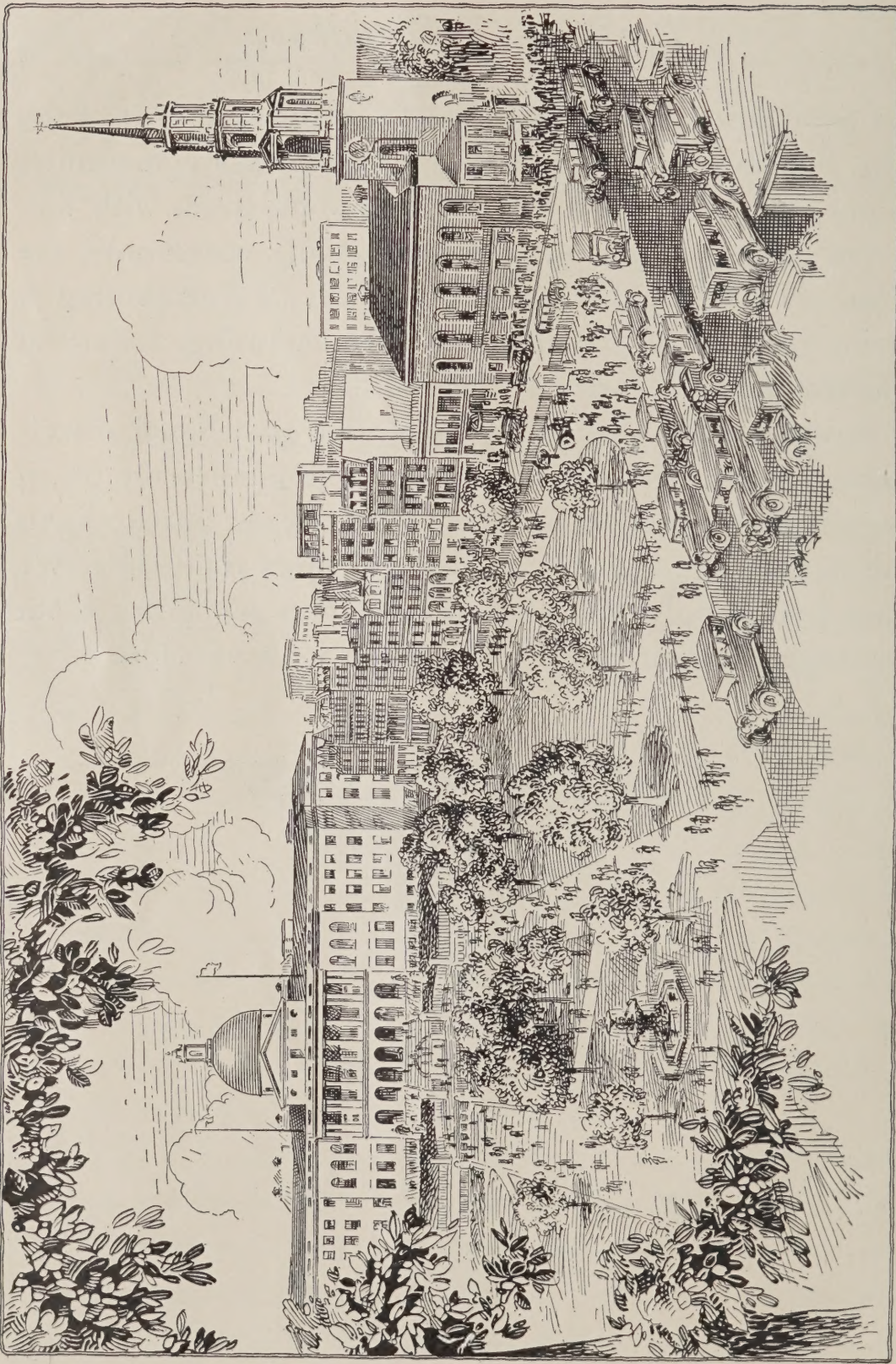
Boston is proud of her past. Where is the American who has not stirred to the memories of Paul Revere, Bunker Hill, the Boston Tea Party, Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Lexington, Concord, and Plymouth? In fact, so many historic scenes cluster around Boston's center that an impression

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has gone abroad that Boston dwells in the memories of the past; but do you know that the real Boston is a community, —not merely a city,—of 2,000,000 population, with factories, assembling plants, work shops, mills, warehouses, the resources of a magnificent port of entry, all contributing to make her one of the foremost manufacturing, industrial and commercial centers of the world?

Boston's gates always are open. The glad hand of welcome, the sincerity of New England's hospitality, are yours; and whether you come by land, sea, or air, our beacon lights will be burning, and we are ready to meet you gladly. We are a busy people; but the visitor within our gates is not a stranger, but our guest; and the best we have is his.





STATE HOUSE ACROSS BOSTON COMMON

An Hour's Walk Around the City

NO other city on the continent has so many points of historic interest within easy walking distance as has Boston. Pre-revolutionary Boston was a village; consequently its environs were not far-flung, and if you have an hour's time at your disposal you can see many of those things which have been famed in song and story and which both date and ante-date the Revolution.

Let us begin our hour's walk at 511 Atlantic Avenue. In former days this was the site of Griffin's Wharf. On the night of December 16, 1773, there laid moored to it three British ships with cargoes of tea. "To defeat King George's trivial and tyrannical tax of three pence a pound, about ninety citizens of Boston, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, three hundred and forty-two chests in all, into the sea, and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the Boston Tea Party." The tablet on the building marks this event.

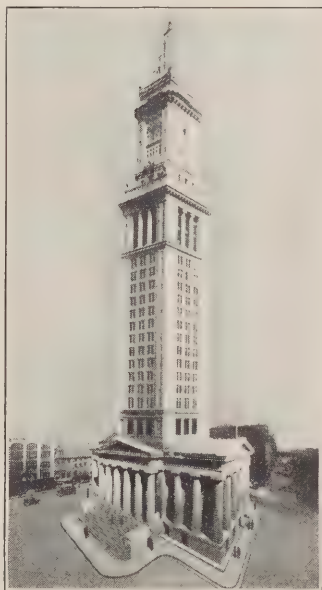
Where Appraisal is Made Without Hatchets

Now let us go north along Atlantic Avenue, five short blocks, to State Street. The first street you will cross is Oliver, and the large building on your right on the opposite corner is the United States Appraisers Stores, one of the largest and best appointed on the Atlantic seaboard.

Continuing, you will notice on the

right hand side of Atlantic Avenue the wharves of several coastal or excursion steamship lines. Rowes Wharf is the name of the elevated station at the corner of Broad Street and Atlantic Avenue. In the immediate vicinity are the docks of excursion steamers to points in the harbor or of coastal steamers to Nova Scotia, Maine and New York. The next street passed is India, the next Milk, and now we are at State Street.

Turn to the left—up State Street. This is one of the oldest streets in



The Custom House

Boston's Only Skyscraper

Boston and it is named for the Old Colonial State House, which is located at the west end of the street. At the first corner reached, the junction of State and India Streets, you will see

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the Custom House, the highest building in Boston, 495 feet high. It will be worth your while to go to the cupola of this tower, which is reached by elevators, for a wonderful panorama of the city is available on a clear day. Continuing up State Street, stop for a moment in front of No. 30. A circle in the pavement marks the place where fell the first martyrs in the cause of Freedom, victims of the "Boston Massacre." This act of the British soldiers in 1770 intensified public sentiment in favor of the break with England. On Boston Common is a monument to the men who were killed that day.

The Boston-New York Express— Before the Days of Airports

At No. 28 State Street is another historic site, here stood the Royal Exchange Tavern. From this point started the first stage coach to New York on September 7, 1772 "To go once every fourteen days." Immediately across the street at 27 State Street stood the first meeting house, built by the colonists in 1632 and called "The First Church." This church was a rude but substantial edifice of mud walls with thatched roof and it stood on what is now the corner of State and Devonshire Streets. The Reverend John Wilson was the first pastor and he had for his associate Reverend John Cotton, former pastor of old St. Botolph's, Boston, England.

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In this vicinity also were the sites of many other historic places. At the southeast corner of State and Washington Streets was the site of the home of Captain Robert Keayne—"Founder and First Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1637."



Faneuil Hall

Today this organization, three centuries old, is still prominent and uses the upper portion of Faneuil Hall as its Armory. Captain Robert Keayne left old Windsor, England, and a tailor's bench, to come to Boston to found the first military organization in America. The townspeople of Windsor appreciate the distinction—for upon the house that was his home is today a memorial tablet inscribed to him.

At the northeast corner of State and Washington Streets stood the house of John Coogan, who, on that site opened the first store in Boston.

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Where the Past Sits Serene Amid the Traffic of Today

At the head of State Street is the Old State House. A visit will repay you well. In this building met the General Court of Massachusetts and from its rear balcony on the second floor facing State Street were proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, the Repeal of the Stamp Act,



The Old State House

and the declaration of peace with England. The building at one time was used as the headquarters of the British Army in Boston.

You will be interested to know that Washington Street, on which the old State House faces, was given its name in honor of the visit of our first President—who entered the city in 1789 along this route. In those early days the etiquette of bidding a President welcome was by no means clear, and on this occasion Washington, mounted on his white horse, waited just outside the town limits for two

hours while State and Town authorities debated how he should be received. George Washington had drilled himself to patience, and he deemed a little waiting as too small a thing to be taken notice of. He did not, however, overlook Governor John Hancock's failure to call upon him. Hancock deemed it the duty of the President to call upon him. This Washington refused to do, and the next day Hancock belatedly and formally called—offering an attack of gout as the reason for not having paid his respects the day before.

Where Ben Franklin Learned the Printers' Trade

From the Old State House let us cross Washington Street to Court Street. At the corner of Court and Franklin Streets once stood the printing office of James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, the publisher of "The New England Courant," in 1721. It was in this shop of his brother's that Benjamin served his apprenticeship and learned the printing craft. "The Long Room Club" held its meetings in a hall above the printing office and it was here that resistance to British authority was planned from the time of the Stamp Act to the outbreak of the Revolution. Paul Revere was one of the leaders and every member was an active and eager patriot.

Now let us continue up Court

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Street, past the office building annex of the present day City Hall, which is on the left, to the corner of Court and Tremont Streets. Here stood the "Wendell Powell House" where George Washington lodged on his visit to Boston in 1789.

Continuing along Tremont Street, we next come to King's Chapel Burying Ground. This was the first burying



King's Chapel

place in Boston. Interments were made in it as early as 1630. Here lie Governor John Winthrop, Lady Andros, wife of Governor Andros, Reverend John Cotton, Governor Shirley, and other early personages.

At the corner of Tremont and School Streets is Old King's Chapel. The first Chapel was built in 1686, the present one in 1749. A visit will allow you to see the memorials of early American days. King's Chapel was the first Episcopal Church organized in New England and also the first Unitarian Church in the United States.

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How School Street Got Its Name

As we go down School Street, on the left-hand side, we see the facade of Boston's City Hall. On the grounds in front of this building is a statue of Benjamin Franklin, and in the immediate vicinity stood the first house erected for the use of the Boston Public Latin School. It gave the street its name. In the roll of Latin School pupils are the names of Franklin, Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine; Cotton Mather, Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks; Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Lothrop Motley, and Francis Parkman; Presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot of Harvard College; Charles Francis Adams, Sr., Charles Sumner, and William M. Evarts.

Hills Were Made Before Soldiers

Where the City Hall now stands was the site of the house occupied by General Frederick Haldiman in 1774 and 1775. He was the querulous but kindly British general to whom the Latin School boys made vehement protest against the destruction of their coasting slide by soldiers. He ordered the slide restored and reported the affair to General Gage, who observed that it was impossible to beat the notion of Liberty out of the heads of the people, as it was rooted in them from childhood.

At 18 School Street stood Cromwell's Head Tavern. Among the

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distinguished visitors to stop at this tavern were General George Washington, Paul Jones, and Lafayette.

On the north corner of School and Washington Streets is the Old Corner Bookstore Building, erected in 1712 and known far and wide as a center of literature and a meeting place for book lovers.

Stop for a moment at this corner. Looking down Washington Street to your left at No. 239 Washington Street stood Samuel Cole's Inn, established in 1634, the first tavern opened in Boston.

Where Paul Revere Worked When Not Riding

A little further down Washington Street at No. 173 stood the shop of Paul Revere. It was at the conclusion of the Revolution, and after he had been denied the position of Master of the Mint, which he urgently desired, that Revere opened this shop. Here he did the brass and copper work for the splendid ship "Old Ironsides," receiving the sum of \$3,820.33; and it was here that he rolled the sheets of copper for the State House dome.

Opposite the corner of School and Washington Streets, on the site of 294 Washington Street, stood the house of Governor John Winthrop. Diagonally across the street is the famous Old South Meeting House, at the corner of Washington and Milk Streets. The present structure was built in 1729. Here the men of the town of Boston gathered to protest

against forcing Massachusetts citizens into the English Navy, to demand the withdrawal of British troops, and to decide the fate of the hated tea. Many have been the patriotic meetings held here. It contains a large collection of historic relics. During the siege of Boston the Meeting House was used as a riding school by the British.

From the Old South Church let's go down Milk Street. At No. 17 is the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin. There is a bust of Franklin on the front of the building.

Continuing down Milk Street to the corner of Devonshire is the Boston Post Office on the northeast corner. Read the tablet attached to the outside of the building at that corner. It commemorates the great Boston fire of November 9 and 10, 1872. Diagonally across the street, attached to the building at 67 Milk Street, is a tablet marking the site of the home of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Let us now walk down Federal to Franklin Street. Here is the new home of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. On the site of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building stood the first Presbyterian Church in which the Massachusetts assembly ratified the federal Constitution, February 6, 1789.

Boston's Busiest Corner

Now let us go up Franklin Street to Washington, turn to the left, and

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Boston Chamber of Commerce Building

continue up Washington Street one block. In the center of the street is a bronze traffic tower. You are now at the corner of Washington, Summer, and Winter Streets in the heart of Boston retail industries and at one of the busiest corners of the city. We have not far to go to complete this hour's walk around Boston.

From Cow Pasture to Common

Continuing up Winter Street on the left-hand side of the corner of Winter Street and Winter Place is the site of the house of Samuel Adams from 1784 to his death, October 4, 1802. Let us stand at the corner of Winter and Tremont Streets. Directly in front of you is the Boston Common, one of the most historic places in New England. It is full of monuments and tablets commemorating historic and interesting events of early days. Looking across Boston Common to Beacon Hill is

seen the State House designed by Charles Bulfinch. Immediately to the left of the State House stood the house of John Hancock.

Park Street—Where History Was Made and Written

Immediately in front of the State House, on the Boston Common side, is the Shaw Monument by Augustus St. Gaudens, a memorial to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment of the Civil War. To your right leading up to the State House is Park Street. At the corner of Tremont and Park Streets is the famous Brimstone Corner of Abolitionist Activity in Civil War days,—Park Street Church erected in 1810, on the site of the Granary, where the sails of the United States Frigate, "Constitution" were made. "America" was sung first in this church. To the right of Park Street Church is the Granary Burying Grounds. Here lie many of the personages of historic Boston, including several early governors, Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, the victims of the Boston Massacre, Mary Goose ("Mother Goose"), and many others.

We have visited only a few of Boston's interesting and historic places at each of which an hour or more can profitably be spent, and each might well be the starting point for a more complete local exploration.

Points of Special Interest

Historic Boston

THE visitor whose time in Boston is limited will find the following list of leading points of interest helpful in arranging an itinerary.

Space will not allow the enumeration of a complete list. Yet there are many historic places that every visitor to Boston ought to see.

Arnold Arboretum and Museum

Forest Hills. The Tree Museum of Harvard University. One of the most beautiful public gardens in the world; contains the largest collection of trees and shrubs in America, conveniently arranged for study. 240 acres. Open daily from sunrise to sunset. Free. Automobiles not admitted.

"Ye Old Blake House"

Edward Everett Sq., Dorchester. Built 1648. Occupied by Dorchester Historical Society. Colonial and Civil War relics. In front of the house is the old Dorchester Mile Stone, 173 years old.

Boston Common

This tract of land, containing nearly fifty acres, was bought in 1634 by Governor Winthrop and others from William Blackstone, who held his title by a right of possession gained prior to the settlement of Boston in 1630, and was set apart for "common use as a cow pasture and training field." In the Common is the famous "Frog Pond"; Soldiers' Monument crowns Flagstaff Hill, where British artillery was stationed during the siege of Boston, when troops were quartered and entrenched there; from what is now Park Square the British embarked for Lexington April 18, 1775. On the Common the British mustered before Bunker Hill. Here mustered contingents for colonial expeditions against Louisburg and Quebec. Here many Massachusetts regiments assembled prior to going to the front in the Civil War.

Boston Massacre

State Street, corner of Exchange. The site of the riot between a mob of townspeople and the British guard, March 5, 1770. It is marked by

a circle in the paving and by a tablet on building on west corner of Exchange St.

Boston Stone

A round stone embedded in wall of building in Public Alley 102, near corner of Marshall St., on Hanover St. Inscribed "1737." Originally a paint muller, imported from England, 1700.



Bunker Hill Monument

Bunker Hill Monument

Monument Sq. Charlestown. A granite obelisk, 221 feet high on Breed's Hill, within the lines of the American redoubt which was the center of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Revolutionary relics. General Lafayette assisted at the laying of the corner stone, June 17, 1825. Winding stairway of 294 steps to top. Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

The TOWN of BOSTON

Outline in 1722, from map
of that date by Capt. John
Bonner, shown thus:—

Present Day Outline
shown thus:—

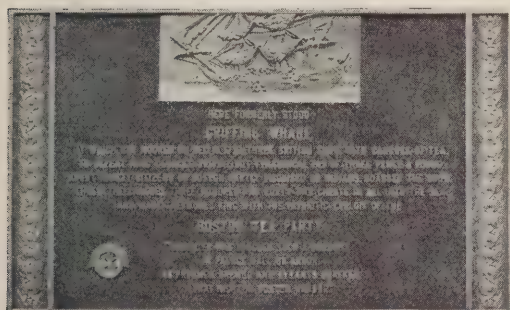
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Boston, Massachusetts.



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"Boston Tea Party"

Site of Griffin's Wharf, Atlantic Avenue and Pearl Street, off of which were the ships whose cargoes of tea were emptied into Boston Harbor by American patriots on the night of December 16, 1773, as a protest against a tyrannical tax imposed by King George of England. Site of wharf marked by tablet in wall of building.



Boston Tea Party

Dorchester Heights

G St., South Boston. Monument marks spot where Washington planted batteries which drove the British troops out of Boston on March 17, 1776.

Faneuil Hall

Faneuil Hall Sq. "Cradle of Liberty." Built 1742 by Peter Faneuil and given to Boston as a town hall. Burned in 1761, rebuilt 1763. Center of Revolutionary movement in Boston and the colonies. Used by the British officers as a playhouse during the siege of Boston. Enlarged 1805, from Charles Bulfinch's plans. Hall has many historic paintings and portraits. Armory on third floor has Military Museum and Library. Hall open week days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon. Admission free.

First Church in Boston

Corner of Berkeley and Marlboro Sts. Contains tablets and statues of Winthrop, Cotton, Dudley, Johnson and many of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony, together with various memorials to people of more recent prominence in the Commonwealth. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

First Church in Roxbury

Eliot Sq. Open through the summer, free to visitors, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. The church of the Apostle Eliot, whose chair is on exhibition. A number of tablets have been placed in memory of the earliest and later worshippers.

First Post Office in American Colonies

Established by order of the General Court on Nov. 5, 1639. Location is indicated by a tablet in the doorway of Boston Globe Building, 244 Washington St.

Franklin's Birthplace

17 Milk St. Site of birthplace of Benjamin Franklin covered by building occupied by *Boston Transcript*.

The Great Elm

Boston Common, Tremont Street, almost opposite the Oliver Ditson Music Company. More ancient than Boston itself. Scene of many executions in the Colonial days. Ann Hibben, the witch, executed here in 1756. The present elm is a branch of the original.

Green Dragon Tavern

80-86 Union St. Used as a tavern and lodge rooms by St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, where meetings of the patriots were held previous to the Revolution. Tablet marks site.

John Hancock House

Beacon Street, two doors below State House, No. 29. Site of John Hancock House, built 1737, torn down 1863.

Among guests entertained by Governor Hancock were General Lafayette, 1781 and General George Washington, 1789.

Harrison Gray Otis House

2-14 Lynde St., corner of Cambridge. Built 1795, and now owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and occupied as its headquarters. Fine museum of furniture, pottery, glass, articles of costume, and miscellaneous antiques. Free to members.

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King's Chapel

Tremont and School Sts. First chapel built in 1686, present one in 1749. Old English architecture. First Episcopal church in New England. Here British officers worshipped during siege. Became First Unitarian Church in United States 1785. Open daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Liberty Tree

Washington St., opposite Boylston St. Tablet on building marks site of the famous old Liberty Tree, planted in 1646 and cut down by the British in 1775. Stamp Act meetings were held here and Tory leaders hanged in effigy.

Massachusetts Historical Society

1154 Boylston St., corner of the Fenway. Library open daily. Has a rare collection of objects of historic interest. Open on Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

Navy Yard

Chelsea St., Charlestown. In continuous operation from 1780. Contains 110 acres. Frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—built in 1794 is at Yard. Open to visitors.



The Old North Church

Old North Church

187 Salem St. Oldest church in Boston. Built in 1723. From belfry of this Church, on night of April 18, 1775, were hung lanterns which signalled Paul Revere that the British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord. Admission free to Church, fifty cents to go to the belfry.



The Old South Meeting House

Old South Meeting House

Washington and Milk Sts. Society formed 1669. Present house built 1729. Here the men of the town gathered to protest against forcing Massachusetts citizens into the English Navy, to demand withdrawal of British troops, and to decide the fate of the hated tea tax. Here were commemorated, 1771-1775, anniversaries of the Boston Massacre, with orations by Lovell, Hancock, Church and Warren. Used by the British as a riding school during the siege of Boston. Restored and used for church services until 1872. In 1876 over \$400,000 was raised to keep the building from destruction. Lectures on historical subjects are frequently held here. Large collection of historical relics. Open week days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays 4 p.m. Fee 25 cents.

Old State House

Washington St., head of State St. Here the first Town House was built, 1657, in the earliest marketplace of Boston. Burned in 1711. The present building was built in 1713, burned in 1747; then rebuilt, the walls of the former building being utilized. Here met colonial courts and legislators, the town and city governments, and the General Court of the Commonwealth. John Hancock was here inaugurated first governor of the Commonwealth of Massachu-

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setts in 1780. In front of it occurred the burning of stamp clearances and the Boston Massacre. Here were the whipping post and the stocks. Used as City Hall of Boston 1830 to 1840. Building restored in 1882. Large collection of relics. Open daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission free.

Old West Church

Cambridge and Lynde Sts. Now used as a branch of the Boston Public Library. Built 1806 on site of edifice of 1737, which was a signal station for Americans and a barracks for the British during the siege. Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays noon to 9 p.m.

Robert Treat Paine Tablet

Marking site of home of this signer of the Declaration of Independence, on First National Bank Building, Milk St., at Federal and Devonshire Streets.

Park Street Church

Corner Park and Tremont Sts. Erected in 1810 on site of the granary where sails of the United States frigate "Constitution" were made. Gunpowder stored in basement in 1812 gave Church

the name of "Brimstone Corner." Here on July 4, 1832 "America" was first publicly sung.

Paul Revere House

19 North Sq. Built 1660. Restored 1908. Home of Paul Revere 1770-1800. Open week days and holidays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

Province House

327 Washington Street. Built 1679; used as residence of royal governors 1716-1776. Descriptive tablet on front of building now occupying site.

Samuel Adams House

Corner Winter St. and Winter Pl. Site of his home from 1784 until his death, Oct. 2, 1802. Marked by tablet.

Spring Lane

Washington St., between Water and Milk Sts. Location of the Great Spring which for more than two centuries gave water to Boston.

State House

Beacon, head of Park St. The hill on which the State House stands was originally called Trimount, later changed to Sentry Hill when used as a lookout, and after the erection of the Beacon in 1634-35 received the name of Beacon Hill. Cornerstone of Bulfinch front laid July 4, 1795. Extension built 1889-1895. Construction of East and West Wings completed 1916. Statuary, historic paintings, battle flags, war relics. House of Representatives contains celebrated Codfish emblem. Gilded dome, illuminated at night by a system of flood-lighting.

Joseph Warren House

Hanover St. Site now occupied by the American House. Marked by tablet.

Wendell Phillips House

Corner Essex St., and Harrison Ave. Extension. Site of home for forty years marked by tablet.

William Lloyd Garrison

On the site of 60 Devonshire Street, William Lloyd Garrison began on January 1, 1831, the publication of his anti-slavery paper "The Liberator." Here the freedom of a race began.



Paul Revere House



AIRPLANE VIEW OF MODERN BOSTON

Points of Special Interest

Modern Boston

BOSTON—the capital city of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—is situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay, and is the terminal for steamship lines connecting with all ports of the world. Its railroad lines connect the city with other communities throughout New England, and with other sections of the United States and Canada. Its trolley lines tie the greater Boston district together closely. The city is the trading center for the 4,500,000 people who live within a fifty-mile zone.

Steam and Electric Railroads

The steam and electric railroad mileage alone of Metropolitan Boston is greater than that of any similar area in the Western Hemisphere, and serves a population of 1,772,000.

Boston is the natural radial point for the railroads of this section of the country and offers fast and frequent service to all parts of New England, to Canada, and West and South.

The Boston Elevated Railway system is a combination surface, subway and elevated railway. Last year it carried 382,500,000 passengers.

Boston is the Business, Industrial and Population Center of New England—and New England is one of the richest industrial regions in the world. The real Boston extends far beyond its Municipal boundaries. Within a radius of fifteen miles of the City Hall are forty cities and towns whose economic interests are inextricably bound up with the economic, banking, transportation, rail-

road and port facilities of their center. In this compact area are 5164 manufacturing and over 25,000 well ordered mercantile establishments.

Metropolitan Boston Area

An example of cooperation between many municipalities which can scarcely be paralleled anywhere is offered in the Metropolitan Boston area. The Boston Metropolitan Park District comprises Boston and thirty-eight cities and towns within a radius of fifteen miles from the State House, and consists of a chain of parks and boulevards which surprise the visitor by their extent and beauty.

The Metropolitan Water Commission furnishes water to about twenty cities and towns within the Metropolitan District. Water is brought from the Wachusett watershed in Clinton, forty miles from Boston, and thence brought into the Metropolitan area—an engineering achievement of high standing.

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The Metropolitan Sewerage district includes in its radius twenty-four cities and towns.

A Manufacturing Centre

Metropolitan Boston is the Shoe and Leather Centre of the world; the headquarters of cotton manufacturing; it is the greatest wool market of the United States; is the most up-to-date fish port of the world, in production is exceeded only by Grimsby, England; is one of the three great rubber manufacturing centres of America; one plant being the largest independent rubber shoe factory in the world; and is the home of the largest safety razor manufacturing plant in the world. High quality confectionery is Boston's fifth greatest industrial output.

A Seaport—Excellent Harbor and Beaches

Boston has one of the finest natural harbors on the Atlantic Coast, equipped with modern piers, docks and wharves. As a shipping point to the world's commercial centres Boston has a marked advantage over other American seaports. It lies 200 miles nearer Europe than New York City; 1200 miles nearer Panama and the West Coast of South America than San Francisco; and 120 miles nearer Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires than Baltimore. As compared with any other American seaport, from 150 to 500 miles is saved by

sailing from Boston to the ports of the United Kingdom, Continental Europe and the Near East.

Vacation Attractions

Within easy distance of the city are many delightful beaches; the Green and White Mountain ranges with their magnificent scenery and grand views; lakes of surpassing beauty, woodlands and swift rivers, attractive in themselves, but especially appealing to hunters and fishermen; pleasure trips by steamer around Massachusetts Bay or up and down the coast of New England; or the real joys of out-of-door sports and recreation of a New England winter. Excellent train service and the hard surfaced highways bring all of these attractions within easy reach of the city proper.

The Boston Dry Dock

Of the forty miles of berthing space, eight miles front is on a depth of thirty feet or more at mean low water. There is practically no limit to the size of vessels which can be accommodated. The Dry Dock at South Boston puts Boston among the leaders in repair facilities. This dock is one of the largest in the world, the only comparable ones being at Liverpool and Southampton. It is the only Dry Dock on the Atlantic seaboard capable of accommodating the "Leviathan" which comes to Boston for repairs or repainting. Within Metropolitan Boston, at Quincy, is one of

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the most important shipbuilding yards of the country.

Boston's Hotels

During your stay in the city make your home at our hotels. They have accommodations for those with the most exacting tastes and for the transient visitor who desires comfortable, yet moderate priced, accommodations. Each is anxious to make your visit pleasant and comfortable.

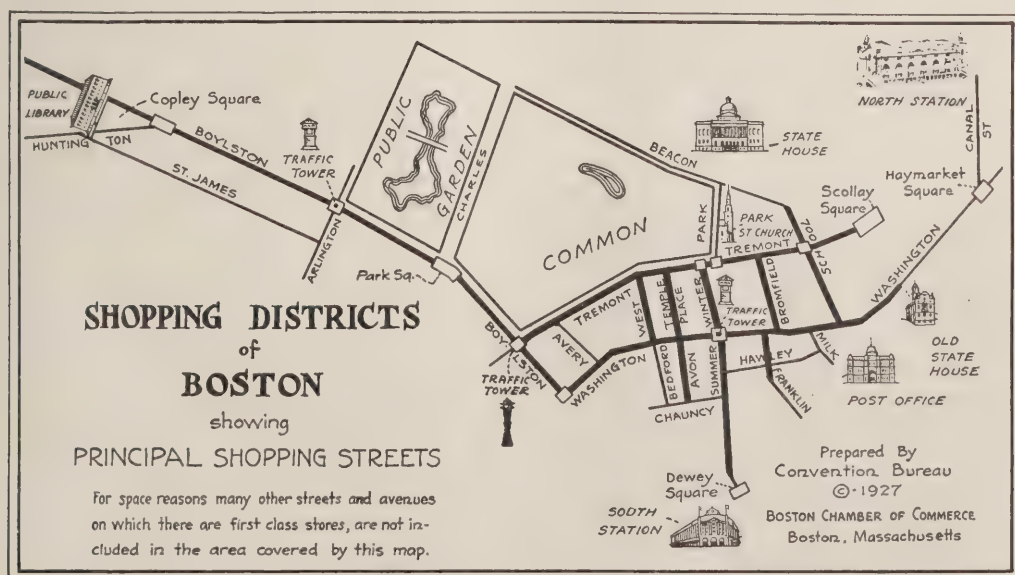
Where Boston Shops

To attempt to define the retail shopping center of Boston is almost an impossibility. There are, of course, large department stores in which the treasures of the world are gathered. There are small shops, famed book stores, quaint jewelry and souvenir places; but, in a general way, it may be said that if you

stand at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, you are in the heart of the shopping district.

Still further north are the delightful shops which line Boylston and Tremont Streets. The fact of the matter is, Boston and its environs are filled with community shops that take care of the neighborhoods in which they are situated; but whether you desire to purchase the latest importation in French frocks, a Paul Revere porringer, or a book of early American literature, rest content that it lies within a few blocks of where you are stopping.

Metropolitan Boston is served by more than 25,000 retail stores, among which are over a score of large department stores, departmentalized grocery stores and a multitude of specialty shops. In Municipal Boston alone are twelve department stores,



Boston's Retail Shopping District

Boston—A Handbook

one of them employing approximately 5200 workers. This latter is the largest department store in New England. Another Boston store is the largest specialty apparel store in the world. The total annual sales of Boston's department and specialty stores exceed \$300,000,000.

Boston retail stores have a long established reputation for the extent and especially for the high quality of their stock, and each is ready to serve you efficiently.

Theatres

The theatres of Boston offer visitors splendid opportunity to utilize their leisure time for entertainment and profit. Boston has ten "legitimate" theatres which bring to Boston the noted plays and the stage stars of the country. The city also has two-score moving picture houses. Many are among the finest in the country.

Looking to the Future— Aviation

The development of aviation finds Boston equipped with an admirably



Airport, Boston

located airport at Jeffries Point, less than two miles from the business centre of the city. Visiting pilots find there commercial hangar facilities. The landing field itself is unusually free from surrounding obstructions. It is used regularly by the Colonial Air Transport, which carries every day air mail and express matter from Boston to New York, the Boston Airport Corporation, the Regular Army, the National Guard and Reserve aviators.

A new airplane beacon light has been installed on the roof of a large department store as an aid to night flying.

Education in Boston

In New England were established the first free public schools maintained by taxation. The oldest American colleges are to be found in this region. Boston is one of the first educational centres of the world.

In the Metropolitan Area are more than 200 universities, colleges, normal and technical schools, music and art institutions and private schools.

Among them are Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Wellesley College, Radcliffe College, Simmons College, Boston College, the New England Conservatory of Music, Emerson College of Oratory and Boston Normal Art School. The first five—among the ten largest educational institutions in New England—have a

Boston—A Handbook



The Boston Public Library

total registration of nearly 20,000 men and women students.

Libraries

Metropolitan Boston contains 125 public libraries, with a total of nearly 3,000,000 books. Another 3,000,000 volumes are to be found in the colleges and special libraries.

Municipal Boston's world-renowned library at Copley Square with its thirty-one branches, has approximately 1,363,000 volumes and an annual circulation of about 3,400,000, more than two books apiece to every man, woman and child in its district. There is

a library for each 24,000 of population.

Art in Boston

Museum of Fine Arts.

Boston Public Library.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University.

Fenway Court. (The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.)

Music in Boston

New England Conservatory of Music.

Boston Opera House.

Symphony Hall, the home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.



The Boston Museum of Fine Arts

BOSTON-*Fourth City*

*METROPOLITAN BOSTON: as defined
purposes: Area, 409 square miles; Popula-*

Settled in 1630.

Has 30,000 acres of magnificent harbor with 40 miles of berthing space;
accommodates the largest ships afloat.

Has the largest dry dock in the United States.

Center of the country's paper trade.

Is the largest wool center in the world.

Receives more than half the raw wool imported into the United States.

Has the largest wool storage warehouse in the world, capacity 100,000,000
pounds.

Is the most important fish port in the Western Hemisphere and the most
up-to-date fishing centre in the world.

Has the largest fish freezing and cold storage plant in the world.

Is the largest center and market of the allied shoe and leather industries
in the world.

Is the center of the most important cotton manufacturing district in the
United States.

Is the trading center of one of the richest industrial areas in the world.

Is the leading center in America for high grade coffees.

Was the first city to establish a municipal airport.

Has the most advantageously located airplane landing field on the Atlantic
coast.

Three million volumes in 125 public libraries.

Water supply capacity of 80,680,100,000 gallons.

of the United States ~

*by statutory enactment for State Census
tion, 1,808,845; increases 25,000 every year.*

The Boston Postal District covers the largest area of any district in the United States handling over 1,300,000,000 pieces of mail annually.

Has two of the largest general publishing houses in the United States, standing third in the field of book publication.

Diversified industries turn out yearly over \$1,250,000,000 worth of goods.

Was the birthplace of the copper industry in America.

Is the second port in the United States in volume of ocean borne passenger traffic.

Is the second of all United States ports in the volume of imports.

Has the second largest Army base in the United States.

Is one of the three great rubber manufacturing centres of America.

Is fourth in volume of bank clearings in the United States, monthly average over \$2,000,000,000.

Is one of the leading cities in the United States in foreign trade.

Is one of the greatest clothing markets of the United States.

Has 8473 miles of fine roads within a 30-mile radius.

Boston welcomes more than 2,000,000 visitors every year.

Has an assessed valuation of \$2,737,589,002.

Is known as an intellectual, musical and artistic centre.

Is famous for its 13,500 acres of parks and 70 miles of boulevards.

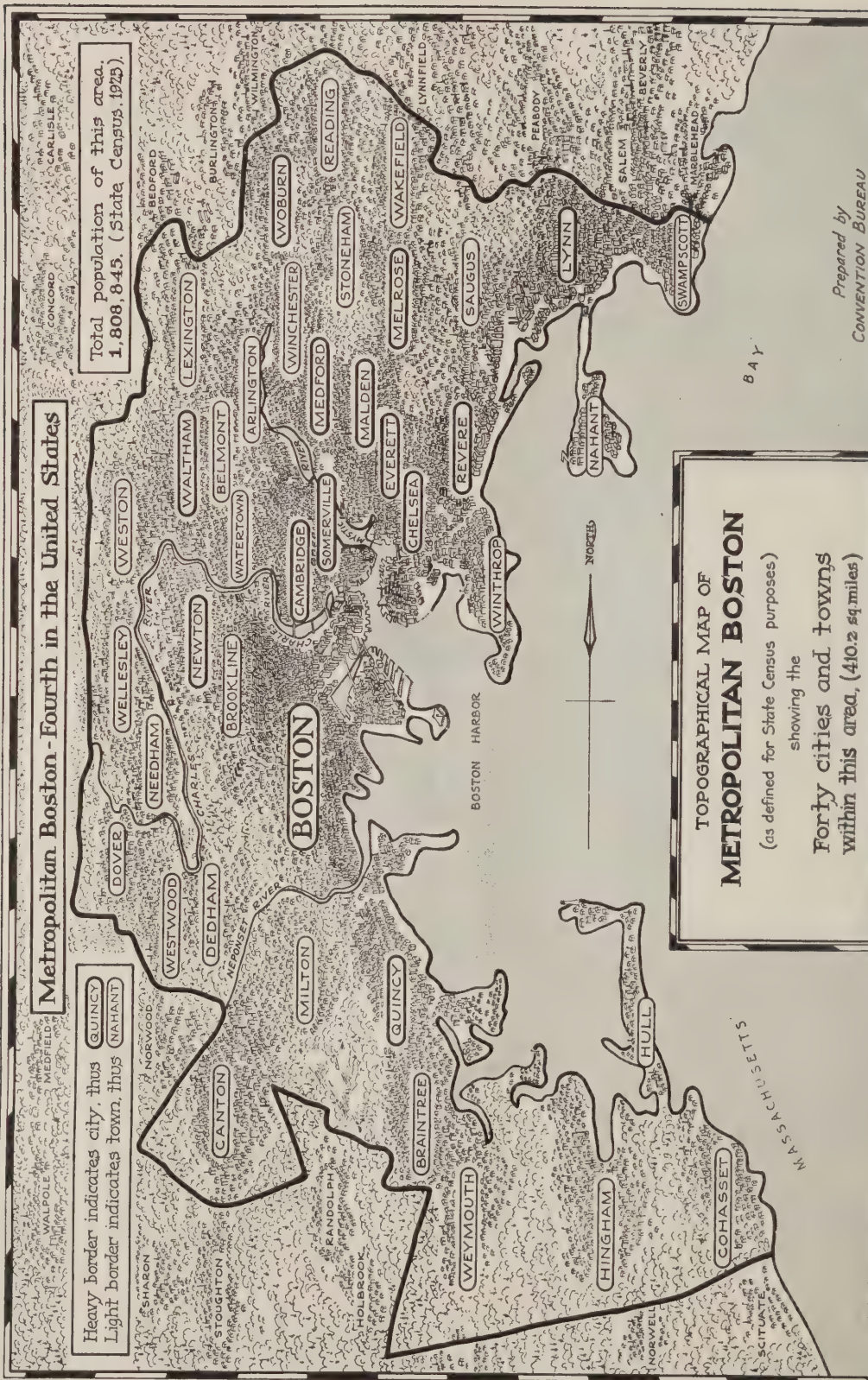
Nearly \$900,000,000 invested in manufacturing establishments.

Over 25,000 retail stores.

Metropolitan Boston - Fourth in the United States

Heavy border indicates city, thus QUINCY
Light border indicates town, thus NAHANT

Total population of this area,
1,808,845. (State Census, 1975).



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF METROPOLITAN BOSTON

(as defined for State Census purposes)
showing the
Forty cities and towns
within this area, (410.2 sq miles)

Richard F. Larkin - Boston

Prepared by
CONVENTION BUREAU
© - 1928 - BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Points of Special Interest

Metropolitan Boston

INCLUDED within a radius of twelve miles from the State House are some forty cities and towns which, although independent of Boston politically, share in the benefits, and the expenses of maintaining a communal sewage system, water supply, etc.

Among the largest of these cities and towns which make up Metropolitan Boston are Cambridge, Brookline, Somerville, Newton and Quincy.

This bigger and suburban Boston is the real Boston, and not the Boston which the census figures give.

Christ Church

On Garden St., Cambridge, opposite the Common, 1759-61, this church, being Tory property, was used as a barracks by the provincial troops during the siege of Boston and the lead pipes of the Organ were melted into bullets. Washington held services here on New Year's Eve, 1775.

Cradock House

On Riverside Ave., Medford, this was the first brick building erected in the Massachusetts Bay colony and was built by Mathew Cradock, Governor of the Colony. It is the oldest brick building now standing in New England and perhaps in the United States.

Fairbanks House

Situated at Dedham and erected in 1636, it lays claim to being the oldest wooden house in America. The Furber bricks and tiles found in it were brought from England by the family.

Harvard University

Upon its site at Harvard Square, Cambridge, this University was founded in 1636. It is the oldest and most distinguished school of learning in America.

Harvard Stadium

Located near Harvard University, this athletic field, the first of the sports stadia in this country, has normal seating capacity of 25,000 people with arranged maximum capacity for 45,000 people.



The Harvard Stadium

Hutchinson House

Situated in Milton on the site of the original house of Governor Hutchinson, the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts (1771-1774) who was born in Boston in 1711 and died 1780.

Longfellow's House

On Brattle St., Cambridge, in 1759 by Colonel John Varral, a Tory, and purchased in 1793 by Andrew Craigie, this house later came into possession of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow soon after 1838 and his daughter Miss Alice Longfellow now occupies it.

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Lowell's House

Upon its site on Elmwood Avenue, near Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, this house was erected 1763-67. During the battle of Bunker Hill, it was used as a hospital and later by Benedict Arnold as his headquarters for three weeks. James Russell Lowell was born in 1819.

Mount Auburn Cemetery

Situated on Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, the earth here embodies the remains of distinguished and honored dead, among others: James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Louis Agassiz, Phillips Brooks. Here also stands the famous Sphinx. The cemetery is noted for its natural beauty.

Norumbega Tower

Located on the banks of the Charles River at Waltham, marking the site believed to be where the Ancient Norse City of Norumbega was situated.

Old Powder House

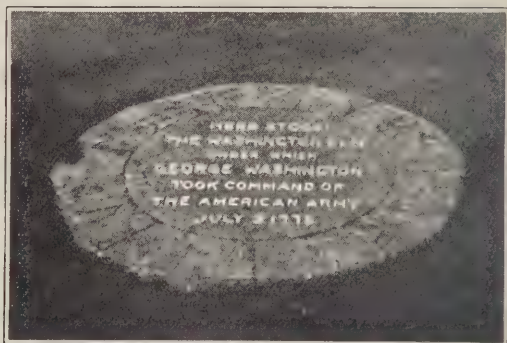
Located in Somerville and erected in 1720 as a windmill for grain. Later in 1774, General Gage seized 250 half-barrels of powder that had been stored there by the American Colonists.

Prospect Hill

Somerville. Reported to be the scene of the first unfurling of the American flag.

Revolutionary Fort

Upon its site in Somerville now stands the Central Library building. The Hessian prisoners taken at Burgoyne's surrender were confined in the fort.



Marker on Site of the Washington Elm

Royall House

Erected in Medford in 1738, this house is one of the most historic in New England. A building adjoining was originally the slave quarters and is the only structure of its kind remaining in Massachusetts.

Washington Elm

Tablet at corner of Garden St. and Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, marks location of elm under which General George Washington assumed command of the American Army July 3, 1775. Collapsed of old age, 1923.

Watertown Arsenal

Located on Arsenal St., Watertown, and occupying 100 acres, the government has centralized here a complete equipment of machinery devoted to the manufacture of artillery, projectiles and gun carriages. Permission to view the Arsenal may be obtained from the Commandant's office.

Wendell Phillips Monument

In the old town cemetery, Milton, over the grave of Wendell Phillips who was born in Boston in 1811 and died February 2, 1884.

Nearby Points of Interest

NORTH SHORE — Gloucester, Magnolia, Marblehead, Salem, Swampscott

THE North Shore embraces that portion of the Massachusetts coast extending northward from Boston to Gloucester, in the direction of Cape Ann. This territory, early settled at Salem by colonists from the mother country, and elsewhere by the more adventurous and enterprising spirits of the Boston colony, was once dotted with thriving villages whose inhabitants engaged in shipping and fishing.

Time has effected many changes. Today Gloucester maintains its original character as a fishing port. The other towns have been largely transformed into industrial centers or summer resorts.

Amesbury

Home of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet.
Born in Haverhill 1807. Died Amesbury, 1892.

Gloucester

A celebrated fishing port.

Largest curer of salt fish in the country, producing 25,000 lbs. of this commodity per day.

Haverhill

John Greenleaf Whittier, the American poet, was born here in 1807. Died in Amesbury 1892.

Ipswich

Rev. Nathaniel Ward, one of the original settlers, was the compiler of "Body of Liberties," first code of laws of the Massachusetts Colony.

Magnolia

Rafe's Chasm and the Reef of Norman's Woe claimed to be the scene of Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Marblehead

Willard's famous painting "The Spirit of '76" or "Yankee Doodle" hangs in Abbott Hall.

Old Powder House built 1755, at outbreak of the French and Indian wars for the storage of

ammunition. Used for storage of powder during Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Newburyport

Birthplace of William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist. Born December 12, 1804. Died in New York, May 24, 1879.

Rockport

(Pigeon Cove.) The old castle, claimed to have been built about 1640. Witch House built 1692 by two men from Salem as a safe retreat for their mother who had been condemned as a witch.

Salem

"House of Seven Gables," built about 1669.
Witch House built before 1675.

Town House built before 1774, where met the last General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the first Provincial Congress.

Birthplace of Hawthorne, American poet, born 1804, died 1864. House dates from before 1692 and belonged to Hawthorne's grandfather after 1772.

Swampscott

First public highway maintained by the State in the United States. Constructed about 1631, from Lynn and Marblehead.

Nearby Points of Interest

SOUTH SHORE — Quincy, Plymouth, Duxbury, Provincetown

THAT great expanse of coastline running southward from Boston to the tip of Cape Cod comprises what is known as the South Shore.

Here the visitor may view some of the places of deep historical interest to every American, such as Plymouth and Provincetown. Here he may find some of the most beautiful estates in eastern Massachusetts.

Barnstable

James Otis, American statesman, born in 1725. Died, 1783.

Duxbury

Home of Elder Brewster, Miles Standish, John and Priscilla Alden, of Plymouth Colony.

Standish Monument, erected to the memory of Miles Standish, stands on Captain's Hill.

House built by the first John Alden, in which he died, 1687. He was born in England in 1599.

Eastham

Where first Indian was killed in encounter between the Indians and the Pilgrims of Plymouth County.

Hingham

Old Ship Church with pyramidal roof and belfry dating from 1681; oldest existing meeting house in the country.

Town mill turned by the ebb and flow of the tides, bearing date 1643, still standing.

Kingston

Huge boulder and tablet mark site of home of William Bradford, the first Pilgrim Governor.

Marshfield

Site of Daniel Webster's home. Born in Franklin, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. Died in Marshfield, October 24, 1852. Buried in small cemetery (Burial Hill) in Marshfield.

Plymouth

National Monument to the forefathers was dedicated August 1, 1889, Plymouth Rock—December 1620.

On Burial Hill the sites of the old fort built in 1621, and the watch tower built in 1643 are marked; also the graves of Governor Bradford and other early settlers.

Cole's Hill marks the burial place of many of the Pilgrims who died during the first winter.

Provincetown

Peregrine White, buried here, born on the Mayflower in Provincetown Harbor, December 1620, the first white child born in America.

Pilgrim Memorial Monument erected on Town Hill in 1910.

Quincy

Birthplace of President John Adams. Born in Quincy (formerly Braintree) in 1735, died July 4, 1826.

President John Quincy Adams, born in Quincy (formerly Braintree) July 11, 1767, died in Washington, 1848.

In the crypt of the Stone Temple lie the remains of Quincy's two Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams and their wives.

First railway built in the United States, the cars being pulled by horses. Constructed in 1826 to haul the granite for Bunker Hill Monument from the West Quincy quarries to tide-water three miles away.

Scituate

Well curb where hung the Old Oaken Bucket that inspired Samuel Woodworth to compose his time-honored poem.

Nearby Points of Interest

Lexington, Concord, Danvers, Sudbury

LEXINGTON and Concord, the scenes of some of the most striking events in American History, are today the Mecca of thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

On Lexington Green the first skirmish of the Revolutionary War took place. John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping in that town on the night of April 18, 1775, when Paul Revere rode by to warn his countrymen.

At Concord Bridge was fired the shot "heard round the world."

Emerson House

At Concord, in this house, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American poet, lived and died. He was born in Boston, May 25, 1803 and died April 27, 1882.



The Minute Man Statue

Minute Man Statue

At Concord, French's bronze statue of the Minute Man stands in commemoration of the Battle of Concord, April 19, 1775 where "the shot heard round the world" was fired.

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

Situated on Bedford St., Concord, in this hallowed ground rest many of Concord's illus-

trious authors—Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Channing, Henry Thoreau and the Alcotts.

Hooper or Collins House

At Danvers, General Gage had his headquarters in this house during summer of 1774.

Putnam House

Danvers. General Israel Putnam, American Leader during the Revolutionary War was born in this house in 1718 and made his home here. He died in 1790.

Hancock-Clarke House

Built at Lexington in 1698 and enlarged in 1734, this house was occupied by the Revs. John Hancock and Jonas Clarke from 1698 to 1805. John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying here April 18, 1775 when Paul Revere rode into town warning of the approach of the British. The contents of the house are of historical interest and contain many objects illustrating the customs of the time. These are exhibited daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

Minute Man Monument

At Lexington, representing Captain John Parker as he appeared on the morning of April 19, 1775, commanding the 60 or 70 minute-men who hastily gathered on the "Green" at the sound of the bell to oppose the British Regulars sent from Boston.

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Munroe Tavern

Lexington. Built in 1695. Used by Earl Percy April 19, 1775 as headquarters and hospital. Gen. Washington was here in November, 1789. Open week days 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Concord Grape

Home of the original Concord grape vine which is still in existence. May be seen on the main State Road enclosed in a large arbor within plain view of the highway.

The Revolutionary Monument

At Lexington in 1799 in memory of those gallant martyrs who gave their lives in the opening of the Revolutionary Drama.

Capture of Paul Revere

Lincoln. Tablet marks site of capture of Paul Revere by British soldiers on the night of April 18, 1775.



The Wayside Inn

Wayside Inn

Sudbury. Originally called the "Red Horse." Here dwelt the immortal Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at the time he wrote the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Built in 1686. Now owned by Henry Ford.



Boulder at Lexington, Mass.

The Road along Which Freedom Passed

"On the 18th of April, in '75"

ALONG a charming country road, a road of beauty and quiet, in the early morning of April 19, 1775, came British troops from Boston, eight hundred strong. Their mission was to destroy war supplies and munitions secreted by the colonists at Concord and to capture the patriot leaders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, reported to be in hiding at Lexington.

The night before, Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., taking different routes had swept over the countryside in wild, daring rides—arousing the Minute Men and their leaders—giving the alarm that the King's soldiers, the Redcoats, were coming. Before morning the war supplies had been moved away and Hancock and Adams were in places of safety.

Brave Words That Time Engraved on Stone

On the triangular village green in Lexington gathered the Minute Men at daybreak to await the British soldiers. At half past four came the word that the soldiers were at hand. Fifty or sixty Americans formed in double ranks. Down the road the Redcoats came. At the sight of the determined little handful of patriots they broke into double quick. "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon; but if they want to have a war let it

begin right here." Thus spoke the patriots' captain, John Parker. Those brave and solemn words of the leader of the Minute Men may be found engraved upon a boulder, placed where he stood.

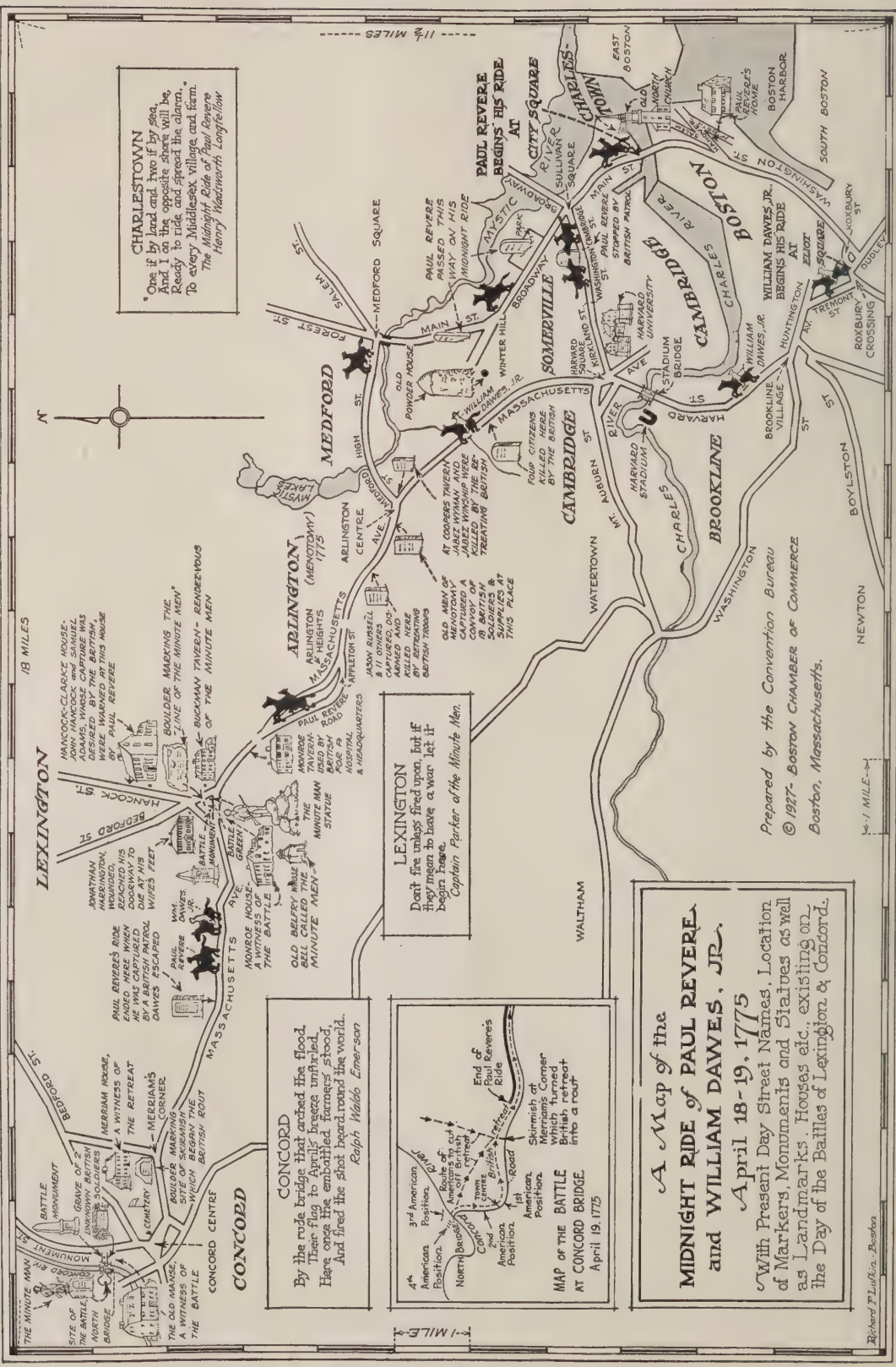
Major Pitcairn, in command of the Redcoats, rode forward and roughly ordered the patriots to disperse. His command was ignored—swiftly the British fired—a number of patriots fell—several were killed, others wounded. The patriots returned a half-hearted volley, then dispersed.

Brave Words That Have Evaporated with the Rain

On marched the British to Concord. Descending on the quiet town, they separated into parties, ransacked and searched private dwellings and public meeting places—destroying arms and powder. It was at the old Wright Tavern in Concord that Major Pitcairn, stirring his rum with his finger, loudly proclaimed that so would he stir the blood of the Americans before nightfall.

Near one end of the rude bridge arching the Concord River that flows through the town stood the Americans. As the hours passed, hundreds of patriots came hurrying to join them in bearing arms against the British.

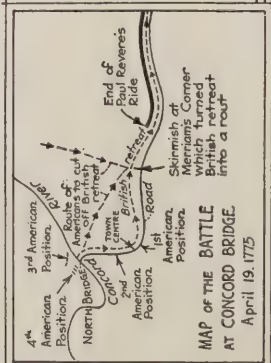
Through the town and towards the



CHARLESTOWN
"One if by land and two if by sea,
And I do the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm,
To every Middlesex village and farm,
The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere,
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow"

LEXINGTON
Don't fire unless fired upon, but if
they mean to have a war, let it
begin here.
Captain Parker of the Minute Men.

CONCORD
By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.
Ralph Waldo Emerson



**A Map of the
MIDNIGHT RIDE of PAUL REVERE
and WILLIAM DAWES, JR.
April 18-19, 1775**
With Present Day Street Names, Location
of Markers, Monuments and Statues as well
as Landmarks, Houses etc., existing on
the Day of the Battles of Lexington & Concord.

Prepared by the Convention Bureau
© 1927 - Boston Chamber of Commerce
Boston, Massachusetts.

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bridge came a party of one hundred Redcoats, Captain Laurie in command. At the opposite end of the



Concord Bridge

bridge from that guarded by the patriots they halted. Angry words were exchanged—the British fired—two Americans were killed and several wounded. A return volley from the American side killed two Redcoats and wounded nine. Captain Laurie ordered a retreat to the main force in the village, while, flushed with their first success, the Americans cut across the hills hoping to intercept the entire British command on the road to Lexington.

When Discretion Seemed Better than Sudden Death

Realizing, at last, that the countryside was in arms, the Redcoats began their historic retreat. Every rock, every tree, every house, every bush along the road concealed a rifleman. That peaceful country road became a shambles—the unerring aim

of the American woodsmen steadily thinned the British ranks. Harassed beyond endurance—pitted against an enemy they could not see—the retreat became a frantic rout.

At Lexington they were met by a reinforcement of a thousand soldiers from Boston, under the command of Lord Percy. Field cannon were brought into action and the Americans were momentarily held in check while the weary Redcoats rested.

The Return from Lexington on the 19th of April

Then began that disastrous return from Lexington to Boston. The day was sultry and hot, and twenty miles of harassed, hurried retreat after twenty miles of night advance was a heavy task. Maddened by incessant, deadly shooting from every side by an invisible enemy, the British troops got beyond the control of their officers. They burned houses and killed unarmed men. Orderly columns of trained soldiery existed no longer; a fleeing mob had taken their place.

To the very edge of Boston the rout continued and it was only there, under the protection of the guns of their battleships in the harbor, that the British found safety. They lost three hundred men that day—the Americans less than a hundred.

This was the first blow struck in the cause of Liberty—on that beautiful and historic road, from Concord to Boston.

Points of Special Interest

New England

NEW ENGLAND—well called the “Birthplace of the American Nation” possesses such a wealth of historic places and tradition, that space will not allow the enumeration of a complete list of them. These six states have bequeathed an almost infinite variety of historical incidents and tradition to the nation.

Any one may be taken as a starting point for more complete local exploration in order to enjoy to the full the natural inspiration growing out of experiences in the same atmosphere where historic personalities figured.

MAINE

Albion

Birthplace of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, November 8, 1802, first anti-slavery martyr, shot defending his printing press at Alton, Illinois.

Alna

(Village of Head Tide). Birthplace of Edwin Arlington Robinson, American poet, December 22, 1869.

Augusta

Fort Western, built by Plymouth Company in 1754, restored in 1924. The Plymouth Colonists made a trading voyage here in 1625.

Bangor

Visited by Champlain in 1605. Site of the fabled Norse city of Norumbega.

Bar Harbor

Lafayette National Park, only national park east of the Mississippi River.

Berwick

Location of the first sawmill in New England, begun July 22, 1634.

Biddeford

Site of the earliest permanent settlement in Maine.

Birthplace of Thomas Bird Mosher, publisher of incomparable reprints of rare editions in belles lettres—“Poetry and Prose for Book Lovers, chosen from scarce editions and sources not generally known.”

Bristol

(Pemaquid.) Looted by Dixie Bull, the first pirate on the Atlantic seaboard, 1632. Here was built Fort Pemaquid in 1630 as a protection against pirates; Fort Charles by Governor Edmund Andros in 1677; Fort William Henry by Sir Wm. Phipps in 1692, and Fort Frederick in 1729.

Brooksville

Visited by James Rosier in 1605.

Brunswick

Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” here while living in a house on Federal Street.

Castine

Fort George, an historic landmark, was garrisoned during the Revolution.

In 1626 a trading house was established by Isaac Allerton under direction of the Plymouth Colony.

Damariscotta

Famous for the extensive oyster shell banks, the accumulation of centuries.

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Edgecomb

Fort Edgecomb, built in 1808-1809. Finest existing type of hexagonal blockhouse. Marie-Antoinette house.

Hampden

Birthplace of Dorothea Lynde Dix, prison and insane hospital reformer, and superintendent of hospital nurses in the Civil War.

Houlton

Nine miles south of Houlton is the initial monument of the boundary line between the British possessions and the United States, placed after the settlement of the Boundary dispute in 1842. A spot famous in history.

Kittery

It was in the "Ranger" a Kittery built ship, on February 14, 1778, that John Paul Jones received the first salute to the American flag by a foreign fleet.

Birthplace of Sir William Pepperell, commander of Louisburg Expedition, which marked the beginning of English supremacy in North America.

Russo-Japanese treaty signed in the Portsmouth Navy Yard at Kittery in 1905.

Machias

The first naval battle of the Revolution was fought at the mouth of the Machias River.

Madison

Site of the monument to Father Rasle, missionary to the Abnaki Indians. The massacre this monument commemorates marks the beginning of the end of the contest with the Indians and French in this country.

Minot

Home of William Ladd, founder and first president of the American Peace Society, 1828. Early advocate of a World Court and a League of Nations.

Monhegan

Between Monhegan and Pemaquid Point was fought the historic sea battle of the English brig "Boxer" and the American brig "Enterprise" September 5, 1813.

Oldtown

Oldtown Island is the property and principal residence of the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Paris

Mount Mica, the most noted tourmaline mine in the world, is in the town.

Phippsburg

Site of the Popham Colony in 1607.

First ship built on American soil, the "Virginia," in 1607.



Portland Light

Portland

Longfellow House. Birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, born 1807, died 1882.

Birthplace of General Neal Dow, founder of prohibition, born in 1804, died in 1897.

Portland Head Light, one of the oldest and most historic on the Atlantic coast; constructed in 1791, during Washington's Administration.

Eastern Cemetery. Here are buried many of the pioneers, victims of French and Indian massacres over two centuries ago; and eleven men who were killed in 1639 in a battle which terminated favorably for the colonists. Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the American fleet in the war with Tripoli, in 1804, and called "The Father of the American Navy," is buried here. Lieutenant William Burrow of the American brig "Enterprise" lies beside his enemy Captain Blythe of the British brig "Boxer."

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Sangerville

Birthplace of Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun. Born in 1840, died in 1916.

Shirley

Birthplace of Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye"), in 1850, died in 1896.

Thomaston

Home of General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War of the United States.

Visited by Waymouth, 1605, who planted a cross, "the earliest known claim of Right of Possession by Englishmen on New England soil."

Waldoboro

The German Church here, built in 1770, is one of the oldest in New England.

Waterford

Birthplace of Charles Farrar Browne, "Artemus Ward," American humorist, born 1834, died 1867.

Webster

Birthplace of Franklin Simmons, famous American sculptor.

Woolwich

Birthplace of Sir William Phipps, first Royal Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Amherst

Birthplace of Horace Greeley, famous American publisher, February 3, 1811.

Bow

Birthplace of Mary Baker Eddy, July 16, 1821, the founder of Christian Science.

Candia

Birthplace of General Benjamin F. Butler, 1818. Union Leader in the Civil War, and later a governor of Massachusetts.

Concord

Forty magazines printed here in one of the largest plants in the country.

Cornish

Memorial Studio of Augustus St. Gaudens, who died in 1907, located here. It is filled with replicas of all his works.

Dover

First church in New Hampshire erected in 1633. It is the oldest settlement in New Hampshire.

Dublin

The highest village in New England.

Franklin

Daniel Webster, American statesman, born January 8, 1782, at Salisbury, now part of Franklin.

Hampton Falls

One of the largest commercial orchards in New England—containing 15,000 trees.

Hillsborough

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was born here in 1804.

Hopkinton

On a farm in the town is a famous herd of Ayrshires. One claimed to be the highest producing Ayrshire cow in the entire world.



Birthplace of Daniel Webster, Franklin, N. H.

Manchester

Home of the largest textile plant in the world. Has produced over one hundred thousand miles of cloth.

Newcastle

One of the first overt acts of the Revolution occurred in the assault upon Fort William and Mary, December 17, 1774.

Peterborough

First publicly maintained free library in the United States founded here in 1833. Site of

Boston—A Handbook

MacDowell Colony founded in memory of Edward A. MacDowell, composer.

Plymouth

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American novelist, died here in May, 1864.

Portsmouth

Scene of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Old Town by the Sea." His house has been restored.

Martin Pring came from England to Portsmouth in 1603 and was the first white man to visit the New Hampshire coast.

Salisbury

On a farm in this town are raised the finest Baldwin apples grown anywhere in the world. This statement is backed by a standing challenge issued in 1924 at the Fruit Show held in New York City.

VERMONT

Bennington

Town chartered 1749. Constitution of United States ratified by Vermont here January 10, 1791. Decisive battle of the Revolution fought near here August 16, 1777.

Largest privately owned orchard in United States. 65,000 apple trees and 15,000 other fruit trees including pear, plum, quince and cherry; covers area of 3,600 acres. Name of orchard: The Orchards.

Brandon

Birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas, famous for his debates on slavery with Abraham Lincoln.

Brattleboro

Fort Dummer built in 1724, being the first settlement intended for permanent occupation.

Burlington

Ethan Allen, leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" in American Revolution, buried here.

Fairfield

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, born here in 1830.

Hardwick

Birthplace of Dorman B. Eaton, father of Civil Service Reform, 1823.



Smuggler's Notch, Vermont

Isle La Motte

Fort St. Anne built in 1666, first settlement in Vermont.

Lake Champlain

Discovered by Samuel Champlain in 1609. First exploration of the state by white men.

Montpelier

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. Navy, born here in 1837. Died Washington, D. C., January, 1917.

Plymouth

Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States, born here July 4, 1872.

Sharon

Birthplace of Joseph Smith, Founder of the Mormon Church, 1805.

St. Albans

Scene of raid by Confederate Guerillas from Canada in 1864.

Windsor

First state constitution adopted here July 2-8, 1777.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly

Home of the largest shoe machinery plant in the world.

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Billerica

Home of Asa Pollard, first man killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Brockton

Home of William Cullen Bryant, American poet, maintained as a memorial to him. Born in 1794, died 1878.

Brookfield

The home of one of the best Jersey breeding establishments in the country.

Charlton

Birthplace of Wm. T. G. Morton, discoverer of ether as an anaesthetic. Born, 1819. Died, 1886.

Clinton

Birthplace of the power loom in America. Mr. Erastus B. Bigelow, its inventor, set up the first power loom in Clinton in 1829.

Dalton

One of the best herds of milking Shorthorns in the United States. Cattle are raised for utility and for show purposes.

Where the stock for all United States paper money is manufactured.

Dedham

Fairbanks House, erected 1636, said to be the oldest wooden house in America. Furber bricks and tiles brought from England by the family.

Deerfield

Memorial Hall built 1799, with annex, contains relics of the Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Falmouth

One of the largest strawberry-growing towns. Last year there were shipped from the town 71 cars of berries.

Feeding Hills

Interesting tobacco plantation showing the raising of tobacco under cheesecloth. In some sections as many as 100 acres in one field.

Fitchburg

Here is located one of the best orchards in the United States. Orchard contains 120 acres with 6,000 trees. Cold storage capacity 25,000 boxes. Apples packed in paper cartons and delivered all over the world.



Sailor's Memorial, Gloucester, Mass.

Franklin

Horace Mann, born 1796, died 1859. Called the Father of the American free public school of today. Educational reformer and statesman. Through his efforts the first normal school in the United States was established at Lexington in 1839, now located in Framingham.

Gardner

Largest chair and baby carriage city in the world producing each year \$25,000,000 worth of these and allied commodities.

Grafton

This town was set apart as one of John Eliot's "Indian praying towns."

Great Barrington

Monument marking the spot where the first white man crossed the Housatonic River. The site of the first armed resistance of the 13 colonies to Great Britain.

Greenfield

Old Mohawk Trail, "the pathway trodden by the Indians of the Five Nations," on their journeys from the Hudson River to the Connecticut from time memorial.

Haverhill

Largest centre of wood heel manufacturing, producing sixty million pair each year.

Holyoke

Home of the largest manufacturer of fine writing paper in the world.

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Lancaster

Luther Burbank, famous horticulturist, was born here March 7, 1849.

Lawrence

Home of the largest woolen plant in the country. The mills of Lawrence turn out yearly \$120,000,000 of woolen and worsted goods.

The first American steam fire engine built here.

Lee

The home of a splendid herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Cows in this herd have made ten world's records for ten months. One animal has the distinction of holding five world's records at the same time.

Leominster

What is known as the "Old Abbey," just off the main road to Fitchburg, was one of the "underground" stations in the time of slavery.

Lowell

Birthplace of Whistler, the artist, now used by the Lowell Art Association. He was born 1834, died 1903.

Natick

John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, established the first Indian church in New England in this town in 1660.

New Bedford

Leading cotton fine goods centre of the world producing one hundred million dollars' worth of finished goods annually.

Newton

Site of home of Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America." This hymn was first sung in Boston on Independence Day, 1832.

Oxford

Birthplace of Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross in America. Burial place in North Oxford Cemetery. Born December 25, 1821. Died 1912.

Pepperell

Memorial to Col. William Prescott and men of Pepperell who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Rutland

Old Home of General Rufus Putnam (born

1738, died 1824), American Revolutionary War General. A museum of revolutionary relics.

Sharon

Deborah Sampson, born in Plympton, Massachusetts, December 7, 1760, the "woman soldier of the Revolution," lived the latter part of her life here and was buried here April, 1827.

Shirley

Oliver Holden was born in Shirley 1765; died 1844. He was the composer of the tune "Coronation," in 1793, which during the Civil War became a battle hymn.

Shrewsbury

Birthplace of Artemus Ward, born November 27, 1727, died October 27, 1800, the first Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution, hero of Shay's Rebellion.

Spencer

Birthplace of Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine. Born 1819, died 1867.

Here is located one of the best Jersey herds to be found anywhere in the country.

Springfield

United States Armory at Springfield was established by act of Congress in 1794. First musket made by the United States at Springfield in 1795. It is recorded that when George Washington passed through Springfield in October, 1789, he saw and approved of the present site of the Armory.

Boulder on Benton Park marks the battle place of Shay's Rebellion, January 25, 1787.

A marker indicates the site of the stockaded village of the Agawam Indians and their fort, both of which were vacated when they burned Springfield in 1675.

Where the rifle used as standard equipment by the United States Army and Navy is made.

American plant of the most expensive automobile in the world.

Sterling

The story and poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb" by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, originated here. Mrs. Hale was born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1788.

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Taunton

Possesses largest stove foundry in America, casting and assembling a range each two minutes of the day.

Topsfield

Topsfield Garrison House built 1640 used as a garrison house during the early Colonial days when Indian raids were frequent. (One of the best types of garrison or blockhouses to be seen in the country.)

Waltham

Norumbega Tower on the Charles River marks the site, thought by many to be the ancient Norse city of Norumbega.

Where watches were first successfully manufactured in the United States, and where they have been manufactured continually since 1854.

Wareham

The entire Cape Cod district comprises one of the largest cranberry growing areas in the world. In 1926 the crop amounted to 425,000 barrels which was about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's crop. One packer canned in one day over 100,000 cans using nineteen tons of sugar.

Westboro

Birthplace of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. Born December 8, 1765, died 1825.

West Brookfield

The constitution of the State of Massachusetts was drafted here.

Weymouth

Arnold's Tavern, where the Committee of Safety met in the days before the Revolution.

Williamstown

The "Haystack Monument"—the birthplace of "American Foreign Missions."

Woburn

Baldwin Mansion, parts of which were built in 1661, birthplace of Loammi Baldwin, Revolutionary officer, after whom the Baldwin apple is named.

Birthplace of Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) distinguished statesman and physician. Born in 1753. Died 1814.

Worcester

Home of Dorothea Dix, founder of the world's insane hospitals. Born in 1794, died July 18, 1887 in Trenton, New Jersey.

Bancroft Tower, erected in memory of George Bancroft, born 1800, died 1891, American historian. Born and buried in Worcester.

Wrentham

Several engagements in King Philip's War were fought in this vicinity.

One of the largest duck farms in New England is located in this town. 200 acres. The incubator cellar has a capacity of 30,000 ducks' eggs. 100,000 ducks are hatched and raised each year. 25,000 ducks are roasted and served at the farm. Feed for the ducks is mixed in machines similar to large cement mixers. It takes eight tons of feed every day to feed the ducks at this farm. A twenty-five ton car of cornmeal lasts five days.

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol

Ancient rock inscriptions. Quaint markings upon rocks in Mt. Hope Bay. Attributed to Indians influenced by white civilization. Mount Hope. Hill facing Narragansett Bay. The home of King Philip, noted Indian.

Central Falls

Scene of Pierce's Fight between Captain Michael Pierce, a Commander in King Philip's War, and the Indians, 1676.



A Rhode Island Industrial Plant

Charlestown

Indian burying ground. A spot of ground laid aside by the legislature for the burial of Indians.

Coronation Rock. Location where Narragan-

Boston—A Handbook

sett Indians crowned their chieftains. Last ceremony held 1770.

Coventry

Gen. Nathanael Greene House. Home of Nathanael Greene, General of the Revolutionary War, erected 1770.

East Providence

Roger Williams Spring. An oak tree marks the site of the first dwelling place of Roger Williams after his banishment from Salem in 1636.

Newport

Rochambeau Headquarters. Headquarters of General Rochambeau, 1780-1781, General of French forces sent to aid the Colonists.

Old Stone Mill. Located in Touro Park. Origin of structure unknown; probably used for the grinding of corn.

Prescott Headquarters. Occupied by General Prescott in command of the British forces during the Revolution.

North Kingstown

Richard Smith Block House. A land mark for centuries. House destroyed during King Philip's War, but later rebuilt and now known as the Uptide House.

Pawtucket

Slater Mill. The first cotton manufactory in America, erected 1793.

Portsmouth

Butts Hill Fort. Site of Battle of Rhode Island, 1778.

Prescott House. Location of capture of General Prescott by Colonial Troops, 1777.

Providence

Slate Rock. Rock, according to tradition, upon which Roger Williams, religious dissenter banished from Massachusetts, founder of Rhode Island, landed in 1636. Neighboring Indians called "What cheer, Netop (Friend)" to the landing party.

John Brown House. Erected 1786 by John Brown. One of the finest colonial mansions in New England.

Produces \$35,000,000 worth of jewelry each year, is next to New York City, the largest jewelry center in the nation.

Home of the largest sterling silverware manufacturer in the world.

South Kingstown

Swamp Fight. Scene of a fight between the Narragansett Indians and the colonists, 1675.

Warren

Huge Cole Well. On the banks of the Kicke-muit. Site of the first settlement from the Plymouth Colony.

Massassoit's Spring. Named in honor of the great Indian sachem, Massassoit, "friend of the white man."

Warwick

Gaspee Point. Scene of the burning of the British Schooner "Gaspee," June 9, 1772, one of the first overt acts of the Revolution.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport

Home of the largest sewing machine company in the world.

Home of the largest manufacturer of metallic ammunition and loaded paper shells in the world.

Also the home of the largest manufacturer of pocket knives in the United States.

The executive offices of the largest manufacturer of chains in the world.

Brooklyn

Israel Putnam, "Old Put" of the Revolution, lived and is buried in Brooklyn. Historic Wolf's Den is reached by road to the right beyond Pomfret Station.

Canterbury

General Moses Cleveland, Founder of Cleveland, Ohio, born here January 29, 1754.

Coventry

Nathan Hale, patriot, born in Coventry, June 6, 1755. Shot as spy in New York City, September 22, 1776. "I only regret I have but one life to give for my country."

Danbury

World's largest fur felt hat centre making over \$15,000,000 worth each year.

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East Granby

First record of the Newgate copper mine, December, 1705. Metal from it made into coins in 1737 and 1739. Used as a colonial and state prison from 1773 to 1827.

East Windsor

Jonathan Edwards, theologian, born here, October 5, 1703.

Fairfield

Bronze tablet in front of town hall records Tryon's raid, July 7, 1779, when British and Hessians burned 200 houses.

Groton

Fort Griswold taken by the British under Benedict Arnold and defenders massacred, September 6, 1781. Monument placed on Groton Heights in their memory.

Guilford

Old Stone House built in 1639 by Rev. Henry Whitfield is said to be the oldest stone house in New England.



Emancipation Table, Hartford, Conn.

Hartford

Table on which President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation at the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1863, located in the Connecticut State Library.

Hartford convention of 1815 was held in the old Bulfinch State House, December 15, 1814. At this meeting for the first time in American his-

tory the question of the right of a group of states to secede from the Union was raised.

Charter of 1662 hidden in "Charter Oak" from Sir Edmund Andros, October, 1687.

Lebanon

Jonathan Trumbull, revolutionary war governor, original of the nickname "Brother Jonathan" from his being so called by General Washington, born here October 12, 1710, and buried here August 17, 1785. Said to be the only colonial governor to take the side of the American revolutionists.

Lebanon Commons was the parade ground during the winter of 1780-1781 for the troops sent by France to aid the American Army.

Litchfield

Home of Governor Oliver Wolcott, at whose house the leaden statue of George III, torn down from Bowling Green, N. Y., was melted into bullets for American Army.

Harriet Beecher Stowe born here June 14, 1811. Henry Ward Beecher, June 24, 1813. Horace Bushnell, April 14, 1802.

Meriden

Home of the largest producer of silver plate and sterling in the country.

New Haven

Grove Street cemetery is the burial place of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Noah Webster, compiler of dictionary; Charles Goodyear, inventor of vulcanized rubber; Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, and other prominent men.

Judges' Cave, West Rock, the hiding place of Goffe and Whaley, two of the English judges responsible for the beheading of Charles I, January 30, 1649, forced to leave England on the restoration of the Stuarts.

Home of the largest manufacturer of arms and ammunition in the United States.

New London

Old Town Mill which was originally built by John Winthrop in 1650 is still standing. One of the picturesque antiquities of Connecticut.

This Harbor was the chief port for the Connecticut navy in the American Revolution, and previous to that was the centre of West India trade.

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Redding

Site of Israel Putnam Camp Ground, one of the best preserved revolutionary camp grounds in the country.

Ridgefield

Scene of battle between Americans and Tryon's forces, April 1777. General David Wooster, mortally wounded, and Benedict Arnold had his horse shot from under him.

Salisbury

Mines from which Salisbury iron has been taken since 1734. Cannon cast here for the Revolutionary War.

Saybrook

David Bushnell, inventor, born here about 1742. His "American Turtle," or submarine boat was the first boat of this kind capable of locomotion, of which there are any authentic records, and was built at Saybrook in 1775 for the purpose of destroying British vessels

Simsbury

Mountain called King Philip's Mountain where he is said to have watched the destruction of the settlement, March 26, 1676.

South Manchester

Home of the world's largest silk mill.

South Windsor

John Fitch, the first to use steam as motive power for boats, born here, January 21, 1743.

Thomaston

Home of the oldest clock manufacturer in America. The Company has been in business in this town continually since 1813, and the President is the fourth lineal descendant of the original founder of the business.

Waterbury

Home of the largest single brass organization in the world.

Home of the largest producer of time pieces in the United States.

West Hartford

Noah Webster, lexicographer, born here, October 16, 1758.

Wethersfield

Site of Webb House where Washington and staff met Rochambeau and formed plan for Siege of Yorktown which practically ended the Revolutionary War, 1781.

Special Information Service for Visitors

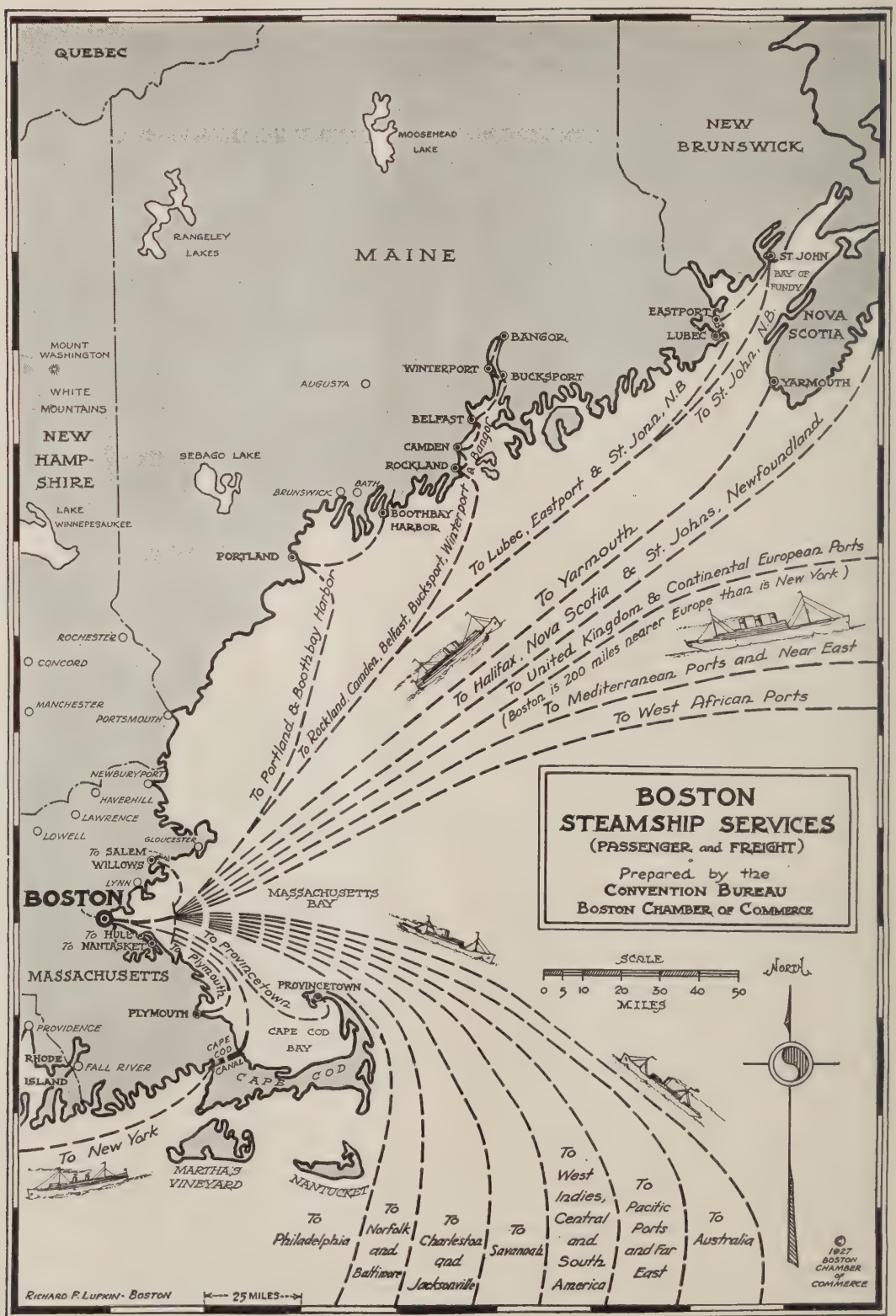
From May to November the Boston Chamber of Commerce maintains a special Tourist Information Service Booth on Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West. The attendants in charge are prepared not only to furnish detailed local information and directions about Boston, but also to assist inquirers with helpful suggestions regarding their tour through New England or in planning trips to such parts as have particular appeal.

Last year over 100,000 visitors were given assistance at the Chamber's Tourist Information Service

Booth. This sympathetic service has proved of benefit to visitors and to residents of the city.

You are invited to utilize the facilities of this service. There is no charge for it. The only payment we hope, or expect, is your good will.

During other months of the year the *Convention Bureau*, Boston Chamber of Commerce carries on the Tourist Information Service of the Chamber at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street. Telephone, HANcock 1250.



The Historic John Hancock Mansion

ON the sunny side of Beacon Hill, facing the green pastures and grazing cattle of Boston Common, was built in 1737 the imposing mansion which John Hancock was to occupy during most of his life. It stood there, through calm days and Revolutionary storm, until, in 1863 (according to the auctioneer's handbill hanging in the Hancock collection at the Old State House), it was torn down and the materials were offered for sale.

At that time our present day interest in the preservation of antiquities did not exist,—else the fine old mansion would never have been allowed to go. No society had then been formed for the protection of old houses and those who did appreciate the historic relics had not found a way to secure them to posterity.

Since that day attempts have been made to restore the mansion and a bill has appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature proposing its reproduction on the original site of Beacon Hill as a permanent home for the successive chief executives of the state.

The New York State Historical Society has erected a reproduction of the John Hancock Mansion for its new headquarters at Ticonderoga.

Although John Hancock House effects and furnishings have gone all over the world, Massachusetts has been able to keep a share. The origi-




John Hancock Mansion, Beacon Hill, Boston

nal front staircase, with its variegated twisted balusters, has been re-erected in a Manchester residence. The ell, which formed the Hancock banqueting or ball room, was removed to Allen and MacLean Streets, Boston, and incorporated into a dwelling house. Two ornamental brackets and two heavy firebacks are in the Hancock Collection at the Old State House. Some of the stone steps formerly leading up to the front door are at Pine Banks, Jamaica Plain. A panel taken from the East Parlor is the property of *The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

John Hancock was inevitably put forward as President of the Continental Congress in view of his recognized leadership in the Massachusetts Colony. And in this capacity it became his lot to affix his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence. A night rider, as intrepid if less renowned than Paul Revere, carried a

copy of this Declaration from Washington to the steps of the Government headquarters in Massachusetts.

A large, elegant cursive signature of John Hancock, featuring a prominent 'H' and a long, sweeping underline.

The most famous signature

Ever a distinguished citizen and patriot, John Hancock comes down to history best known as the First Signer. His bold action popularized the signature. A common phrase in business life is "Put your John Hancock here."

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

John Hancock made the signature famous. But it remained for a Massachusetts Life Insurance Company to make John Hancock's signature a household word.

Though no monument of particular note has ever been erected in Massachusetts to honor its First Governor and most vivid patriot, such a monument may be said to exist in the success of the great New England company that bears his name and in its impressive new building in the rapidly developing Park Square Section of Boston.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston was chartered in 1862, and the charter approved by the Civil War Governor, John A. Andrew.

Albert L. Murdock, who organ-

ized the Company chose a name that would identify it with the New England spirit and history.

Quite obviously he associated the *Declaration of Independence* with John Hancock and *Independence* with Life Insurance, for he chose for his business card a copy of John Trumbull's famous painting of the Signing of the Declaration now hanging in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The John Hancock Company offers to supply anyone interested in American history with an authentic facsimile of the Declaration, showing its fifty-six famous signatures.

Some of the early policies bore an imprint of the etching of the John Hancock Mansion reproduced at the beginning of this article, and for over sixty-five years the John Hancock Company has made constant use of the facsimile of John Hancock's signature on its policies, letters, literature and publicity material.



John Hancock Home Office Building, Back Bay Section, Boston



— a store you
ought to know

because it is the largest furniture store in New England and has been called by competent judges the finest of its kind in the world... "more than a store, a national institution." One of the show places of Boston.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS
WELCOME

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY
81 ARLINGTON STREET
OPPOSITE THE STATLER HOTEL

SALIENT FACTS regarding the BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Transportation in Boston and eleven surrounding cities and towns, constituting Metropolitan Boston, is furnished by the Boston Elevated Railway.

The system, operated under a service-at-cost plan, consists of rapid transit lines (elevated, subway and tunnel), surface lines and bus routes, in which the total investment is approximately \$164,000,000.

The Railway operates :	
442 miles of surface line track	
54 miles of rapid transit track	
66 miles of bus route	
1549 surface line cars	
530 rapid transit cars	277 buses

The basic rate of fare is ten cents which with the free transfer privileges permits a person to travel from any point on the system to practically any other point.

On most surface car and bus routes, the fare for local riding is 6¼ cents by use of tickets.

Special cars and buses may be chartered to go anywhere within a reasonable distance from Boston.

Copies of a guide and information booklet issued to facilitate the convenient use of the system by the public will be mailed on request. Information regarding the service can be obtained at any time, day or night, by calling Hancock 1800 and asking for "Information."

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION



Shoemakers of Ancient Thebes



Interior of a New England Ten-footer



Floor of a Modern Shoe Factory

The Three "Ages" of Shoemaking

FOR centuries and centuries, even until a few generations ago, boots and shoes were made entirely by hand and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

IN the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided but all done by hand. This was the second "age".

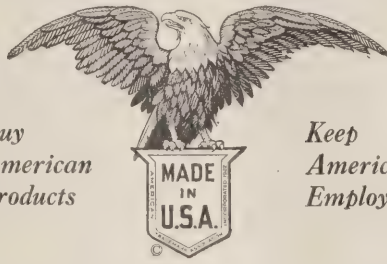
ABOUT the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day tens of thousands of pairs of boots and shoes are manufactured daily in single factories, practically every process being a machine process. This is the third "age".

THUS has machinery supplanted one of the famous handicrafts of history. A picturesque past has given way to a practical present. An age of machinery, speed, system, and service has triumphed, made necessary to save time, labor, and expense and to meet the demand of the wide, wide world for footwear.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

205 Lincoln Street Boston Massachusetts

*Buy
American
Products*



*Keep
America
Employed*

Some three hundred representative American manufacturers constituting our membership are proud of the **QUALITY** of their product and believe that "MADE IN U.S.A." is a slogan to be proud of.

Corporations, firms and individuals who believe in spreading the message of **AMERICAN QUALITY** are invited to get back of the "MADE IN U.S.A." movement by enrolling in this organization.

American Trademark Association

INCORPORATED 1922

17 Milk Street
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HAROLD C. HANSEN, *Treasurer*

UNIVERSAL TEXTILE WINDING MACHINES



UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

OFFICES IN PROVIDENCE
NEW YORK CHICAGO

BOSTON

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The Daily Shave idea originated in BOSTON

IT WAS in Boston twenty six years ago that King C. Gillette conceived the idea of the Gillette Safety Razor with the thought of making shaving so easy and comfortable that men would shave every day. The invention of the Gillette undoubtedly improved the appearance of men everywhere. Today, 70,000,000 Gillette Razors are in daily use in this country and in every country on the globe.

From a small and also negligible distribution the sales of Gillette Razors and Gillette Blades have grown to such an extent that the only man in history, ancient or modern, whose picture and autograph are found in every city and town, in every country of the world, is King C. Gillette. And there is not today and there never has been another individual man or woman of whom such a statement can be made.

Over 2,250,000 Gillette Blades and 50,000 Gillette Razors are produced in the Boston Factories every day. Skillful watchful care guarantees that Gillette Blades "have the keenest edge steel can take."

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

The New Improved

Gillette

SAFETY  RAZOR



Unprecedented Progress

THE Fishing industry today stands on the threshold of its most important era. New means of distribution, made possible by modern science, and advanced methods of merchandising are constantly giving fish a more extensive use. Always a prosperous and large factor in the foods of this country, fish is now becoming one of the great basic commodities of the United States.

No visitor should fail to make a tour of inspection of the Boston Fish Pier, the centre of Atlantic Ocean fishing. It is here that the pioneers of today are developing the industry.

Whitman, Ward & Lee Company

3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Fish Pier, South Boston

: :

Telephone LI Bert 8150

Art in New England Industry Is Not a Myth

It is a vital living part of the Textile Industry and has its share in keeping New England products in the place of high esteem they hold. In no other product is this more clearly illustrated than in the widely recognized Puritan Cretonnes.

Their glowing colors and delightful designs have made millions of homes more liveable and charming . . . They have friends throughout this country . . . earned through a dependable beauty and quality.

*Puritan Doulton Cretonnes
are guaranteed Sunfast and Washable*

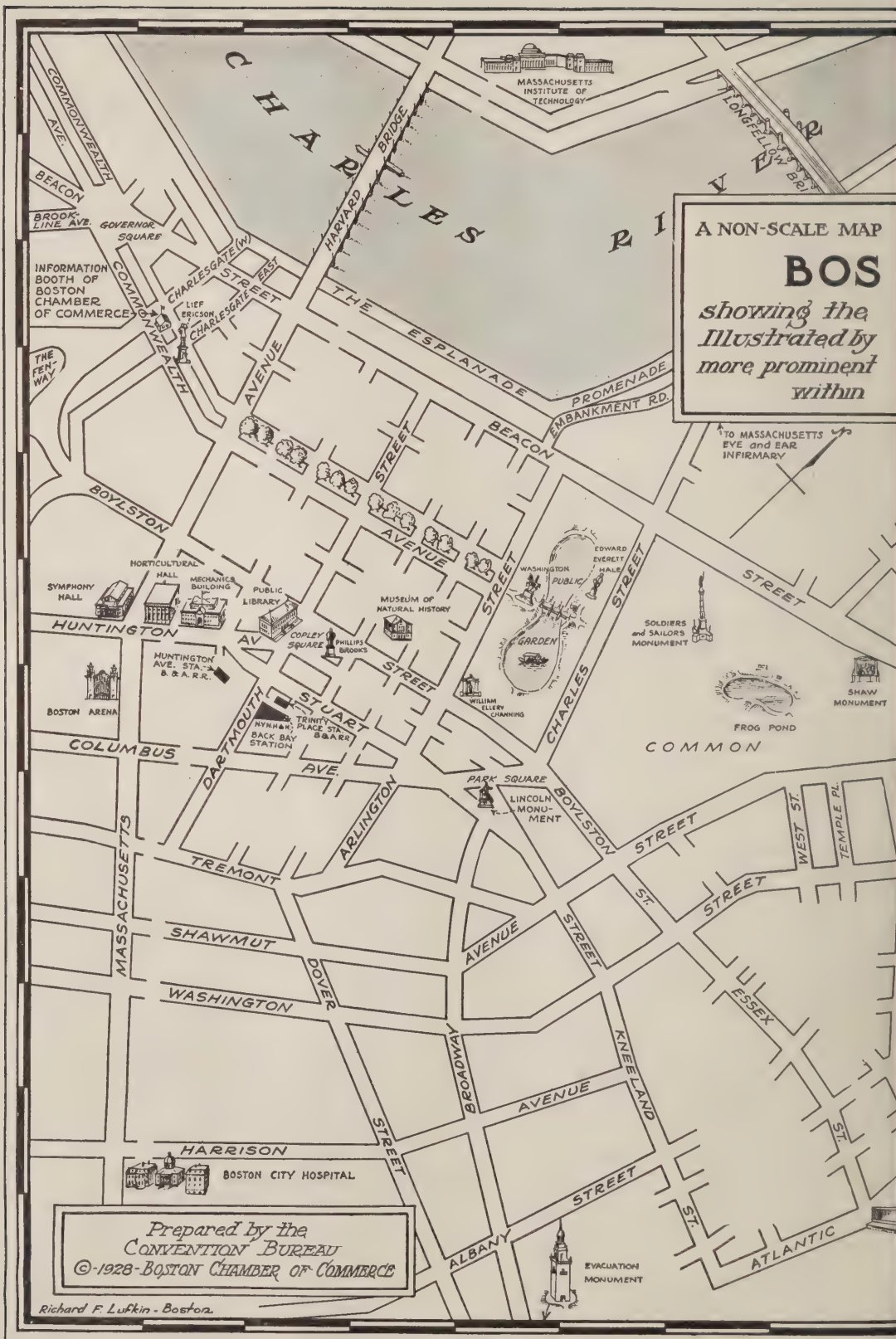
Their colors are permanent and will give never-failing pleasure. The name and guarantee are printed on the selvage of every yard.

Puritan Cretonnes

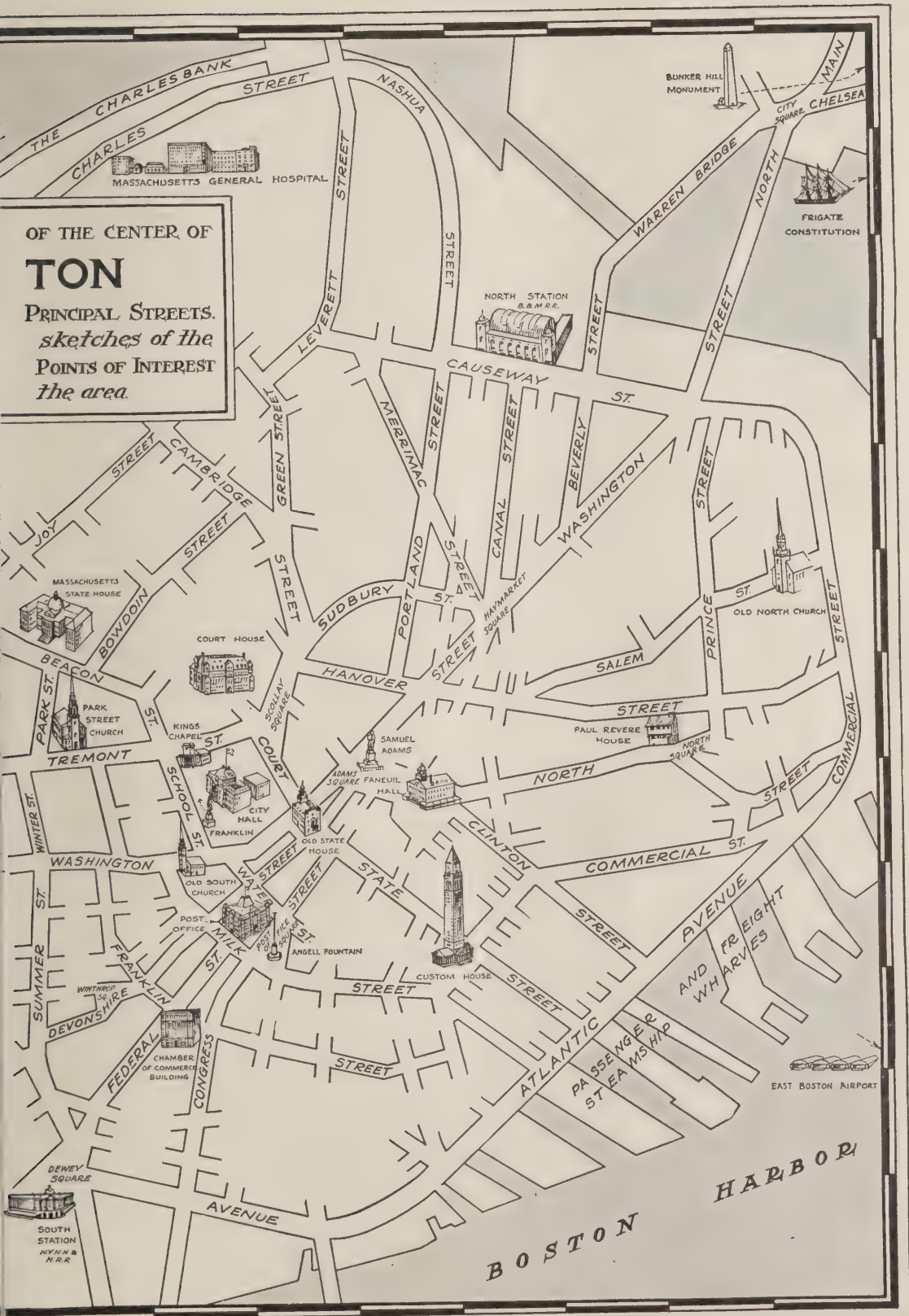
F. A. Foster & Co., Inc.

330 Summer Street

Boston, Mass.



OF THE CENTER OF
TON
 PRINCIPAL STREETS.
*sketches of the
 POINTS OF INTEREST
 the area.*





Office furniture for every department

COMMITTEES representing banks, insurance companies and commercial houses come from all over the country to make their office furniture selection at desk headquarters.

Here is available appropriate furniture ranging from simple pieces for clerical use to distinctive suites for executive rooms.

Visitors are always welcome.

DESK HEADQUARTERS



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32 Franklin St., Boston

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*A Daily Newspaper
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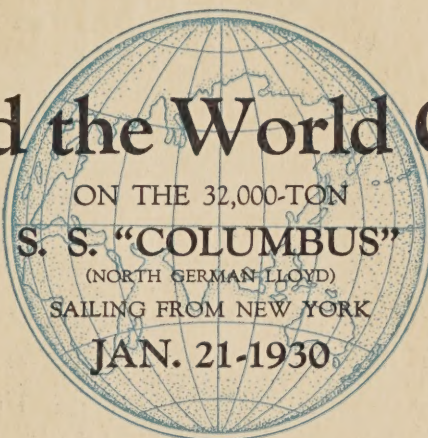
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